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By Dr. Alexander Groham, 500 Columbia Bldg.

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I have never solicited testimonails, but when grateful patients offer them I file them away and use them only to convince a skeptic of the results attained by my treatment. Any one interested in the most successful method of treating rheumatism, backaches, poor circulation, kidney trouble, nervousness, headaches and stomach trouble should not delay making a thorough investigation of the treatment that has proven its virtue by its accomplishments.

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Death has not been abolished, but if you have tried other methods, modes, cults or system of healing, and have not received relief, you have tried the wrong thing. Try chiropractic and get well. It will cost you nothing to investigate it.

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PINCHOT ENTHUSED OVER APPOINTMENT

Former Progressive Party Leader Sees Bright Future for People Now.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The nomination of Louis Brandeis to the Supreme Court is "the best thing that has happened to the United States since I can remember," declared Amos Pinchot, former Progressive party leader, in a statement yesterday.

"Incidentally, it is the best thing for the Supreme Court," he added, " for it will go a long way toward removing the popular prejudice against it. It is a master stroke on the part of President Wilson, from a patriotic point of view.

"The talk about Bandeis being an unfair man is the shriek that Wall Street reguarly emits when any man is appointed who is not partisan to the money interests. Those of us who can remember the denunciation of Supreme Court Justice White, on the ground that he was waving the red flag of anarchy, especially at the time when he gave his opinion in the income tax case, are not a bit worried about the silly citicism of Brandeis that appears in some of the morning's papers.

"There is no man in the United States today who has rendered a greater service to democracy than Brandeis. He is a just-minded man, who, like Lincoln, himself, is denounced as a partisan by partisans because he is not a partisan.

"Brandeis' appointment is the greatest tribute that has ever been paid to the independent thought of the nation."

MACHINISTS UNIONS STILL WIN STRIKES

HAMILTON, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Machinists have won their strike for shorter hours, started last October, when 1,080 suspended work. Before the strike machinists and machine shop employes were working 55½ hours per week, straight time for overtime and little recognition of shop committees or the union.

The agreement provides for a 50-hour week, time and one-half for overtime and an understanding on the question of shop committees. All court cases against the strikers will be quashed. The machinists say they will have the eight-hour day not later than April 1.

IDAHO UNEMPLOYED LAW HELD ILLEGAL

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 3.—The state supreme court has declared the unemployment law unconstitutional. This law was passed by the last state legislature and provided that county commissioners, when requested, should furnish employment to any one out of work. The commissioners of this county were defendants in the suit. They pleaded that there were no funds available for the employment of laborers, that the county has no work, and that efficient work requires tools, machinery and supplies. Supporters of the law insisted that the commissioners should devise ways to carry out the plain intent of the law.

The act was the first of its kind passed by any state.

ESTABLISH 8-HOUR DAY IN EVERY SHOP

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—Organized machinists have succeed in establishing an eight hour day in practically every shop in this city. Twenty-eight shops voluntarily reduced their workday from nine to eight hours.

One firm discharged several active unionists, who were alleged to be "incompetent," although they had been employed for a number of years. A strike followed this attempt to continue the long hour system.

HAILS BRANDEIS AS LEADER OF NEW ERA

E. G. Hall of S. F. of L. Says Nomination Means Recognition of Plain People.

"The appointment of Louis Brandeis associate justice of the supreme court should be hailed by all fair-minded citizens as the beginning of the birth of a new nation," said E. G. Hall, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, who is in Duluth organizing the Labor Forward Movement. "For the last century the melting pot of democratic ideals has been bubbling and lifting the lid with a force that typifies a new national confidence. It will endow this republic with a sacred motive of preparedness, based upon the recognition of the common rights of all the people, guaranteed by the United States constitution.

"The new justice will be able to reason by modern sociological circumstances and environments. He not only understands the physical law, but he also is well acquainted with the social conditions of the physical beings who come under the law. When we consider the cosmopolitan city of Boston as the field of Mr. Brandeis' sociological surveys, together with his legal experience in matters that concern social unrest, it must be admitted that he is the one man elevated to the supreme bench who is the direct line of communication with the common people.

"Boston styled him 'the poor man's lawyer.' He is today the disciple of reason, the antidote of passion. It may be true that he has at times forgotten the dignity of what William H. Taft terms 'judicial poise,' yet his expressions were but terms of righteous indignation.

"Mr. Brandeis represents those who want to make this nation a nation of patriots. He is the champion of the rights of the great forgotten army of those who have nothing but their lives to sacrifice for their country's honor. He stands not alone for property rights, but for the greatest of all virtues—justice for all before the law."

YOUNGSTOWN RIOT REVOLT OF PEASANTS

"As the facts develop in the East Youngstown, Ohio, strike-rioting, where the town was partially burned, we find that the problem of immigration was to a large degree behind it all.

"For 30 years the large manufacturers of this country have acted as if immigration were an important department of thier business. Immigration they need to 'solve' their labor problem. The more workers arriving year—the more men standing outside thei gates every morning waiting for any old job at any old wages—the better the big employers liked it. It meant plenty of hands at low cost for hard, laborious, unskilled work. This in turn meant plenty of recruits, anxious to learn the skilled work. Thus the cost of common labor was down and quiet maintained among skilled workers by the spectacle of more, and yet more, ready to jump into their jobs.

"In every industrial locality there grew up 'settlements' of uneducated, untrained strangers—peasants from the backward farm sections of backward south European countries. Did the manufacturers have any thought for the welfare of these untrained people?

"Did the big employers take steps to educate them, or their children? Did the fellows who capitalize immigration into big profits do anything to teach these strange-tongued peasants the American language, or enlighten them on American customs and American laws?

"Not one bit of it! They were perfectly willing to let them huddle miserably in their settlements where they learned nothing about the country of their adoption. The big employer wanted down trodden peasants to remain down-trodden and ignorant, thinking the thoughts and living the life of the European gackwoods.

"There were profits in it—big profits!"—Worcester (Mass.) Post.

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GOMPERS HONORED BY DULUTH UNIONS

Workingmen Meet and Pay Tribute to Leader of American Labor Movement.

Organized workers of Duluth paid public tribute to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on the occasion of his sixty-sixth birthday.

Members of the Federated Trades assembly gathered at an open meeting in Owls' hall, 418 West Superior street, Friday night, and heard addresses by W. E. McEwen, editor of the Labor World; E. G. Hall, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, and John Z. White of Chicago, advocate of the single tax.

McEwen reviewed Gompers' long period of service to the cause of organized labor and advised members of the assembly not to undo all the good that has been accomplished in a long struggle by becoming too much of a business institution and losing sight of the ideals on which organization of labor is founded.

Kept Ideals.

"During a third of a century President Gompers has kept faithfully to the ideal of labor while still doing practical service and remaining on earth," declared McEwen. He said that labor unions are in danger of becoming simply business institutions and are threatened with a condition that will make them little different from organizations the sole aim of which is profit.

McEwen advised members to devote less time to "dry" business and study the report of the federal industrial relations committee, which is valuable because it covers all problems that confront labor, he said, touching briefly on revelations regarding the Rockefeller, Russell Sage and other foundations. The speaker called them "sugar-coated pills" thrown by capital as a sop to appease and mislead labor, and said the foundations are developing many "high-toned grafters."

Gave Life to Labor.

How Samuel Gompers elevated himself from lowly station to leadership in the labor movement was traced by McEwen, who pointed out that the federation president has devoted himself unselfishly to the labor cause in the face of alluring offers by capitalist interests and every president of the United States since Mc Kinley.

"Mr. Gompers is not so well understood as he will be 100 years hence," said McEwen. "I am not a hero worshipper, but I want workers of Duluth to study the man's life and realibe his valuable service to the cause. Born in lowly station, the son of a cigarmaker, his education was gained by reading aloud to fellow workers of the craft of cigarmaking. He started to work at the age of 10 and holds card No. 1 in the International Cigarmakers' union.

Unions Govern Selves.

"The federation president has devoted great effort to preserving the self-government ideal in labor organizations and has been a great factor in correcting first troubles that arose when leaders tried to dictate to the mass of members."

Hall devoted attention to the Danbury, Conn., hatters' case, and lauded the co-operation of organized labor in saving the homes of 180 union members who were found guilty of violating the Sherman anti-trust law and had assessed against them a judgment amounting to more than $300,000. Workers throughout the country contributed an hour's wages to a fund to enable the Danbury workers to meet the judgment.

The Labor Forward movement was discussed by the State Federation leader, who announced that headquarters have been established in Duluth. The movement has for its aim stimulation of interest in the work of organized labor.

Cure For Ills.

The single tax plan would lower the living cost and raise wages, according to White.

"Low land taxes now prevailing result in much land being held idle," said the speaker. "In Chicago, 60 per cent of the land is vacant or idle. We now tax production. The result is that the tax is added to the cost of production and prices soar. Because of large areas of vacant land, production is cut down and there is less demand for labor. Place taxes on land and it will not pay to hold it, it will be improved by production, prices will drop and there will be more demand for labor because of the increased output of commodities."

White said it is not fair to tax a man just because he is rich, and said taxation of luxuries encourages deceit and would wreck the nation's morals.

LONGSHOREMEN GAIN GOOD WAGE INCREASE

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—A threatened strike has resulted in wage increases and better working conditions for ove 4,000 longshoemen in this city.

Under the new agreement, both day and night workers will receive inceases of 2½ and 7½ cents an hour; time and one-half on legal holidays; double time on Sundays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day and July 4.

So-called "shylocking," heretofore prevalent among foremen, whereby money was extorted from the men under various pretenses, will be abolished and offenders severely penalized.

DENY A TEN-HOUR DAY.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 5.—Because the Meat Cutters' union asked for a ten-hour day, members of this organization have been locked out by the association of their employers. Local trade unionists are assisting the victimized workers.

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DULUTH CARPENTERS ASK HIGH WAGES

Members Vote to Demand 55 Cents An Hour Effective May Next.

Duluth carpenters will demand an increase in wages May 1. They will ask 55 cents an hour. The union scale is now 47½ cents, but many contractors are paying more than this price. The demand of the carpenters was ratified at the meeting of the union held last Tuesday evening at Moose hall.

Memebers of the union believe the contractors will agree to the demand and that no strike will be called. A conference committee has been selected to take the matter up with the carpenter contractors. The carpenters are the lowest paid of the building trades mechanics.

John Z. White, the noted disciple of Henry George, gave an interesting speech on land and labor. He discussed the relation of the single tax to building operations and said that if taxes on buildings were wiped out there would be a great boom in building in Duluth.

The secretary of theu nion was directed to forward $100 to the Danbury Hatters' fund. After the business of the meeting was transacted refreshments were served and a general good time was had.

E. G. HALL LEAVES FOR INTERNATIONAL FALLS

E. G. Hall, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, who is making his headquarters in Duluth for the present, will leave Saturday evening for International Falls where he will attend Sunday a large mass meeting to launch the labor forward movement in Minnesota's northernmost city. Mr. Hall will return to Duluth Monday.

At the Sunday meeting in International Falls the president of the state federation of labor will explain the organization program for Minnesota and he will ask unions at that point to assist in the work to the limit of their power. This is to be the banner organizing year for Minnesota labor.

NICK O'CONNOR'S SON SUMMONED BY DEATH

The many Duluth friends of Nick O'Connor, Business Agent for the Minneapolis Typographical union, will be grieved to learn of the death of his son, Lawrence, which occurred last week. Lawrence O'Connor was 16 years of age, and up to a few months ago was a stout and robust lad, and the picture of health. A series of critical operations proved unsuccessful. Interment was in Lakewood Cemetery, Minneapolis.

LOCAL STAGE HANDS PLAN ANNUAL BALL

The Stage Employes' and Moving Picture Operators' unions held at joint meeting last Tuesday evening for the purpose of listening to an address from President, E. G. Hall of the state federation of labor. The newly elected officers were installed by Mr. Hall.

The arrangements committee reported that the unions' annual ball would be given at the Auditorium March 17. The secretary was instructed to forward the union's assessment to assist the Danbury hatters. Congressman Miller was asked to give his support to the Keating-Owens child labor bill now pending in congress.

ST. CLOUD TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY ELECTS

ST. CLOUD, Feb. 3.—The local trades and labor council elected the following officers: President, William Booth; vice president, Paul Scherer; recording secretary, J. J. Robbers; financial and corresponding secretary, Joseph Schollen; trustees, Ed. Vanderluis, Theo. Streitz and Carl Oliver; sergeant-at-arms, Ed. Rutherford; press representative, Ed. Vandersluis.

UNION TELEGRAPHERS MAY COME FROM CANADA

ST. LOUIS., Mo., Feb. 5.—President Perham, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, has secured a decision from Secretary of Labor Wilson which will protect the interests of Canadian members of the various railroad brotherhoods. Secretary Wilson rules:

"Persons employed in the transportation divisions of railroads crossing the boundary line between Canada and the United States who come to the United States for the purpose of accepting positions growing out of seniority regulations connected with their employment on such roads, shall ont be considered as alien contract laborers."

JOHN MITCHELL ON TRADE AGREEMENTS

In an address to the anthracite miners, John Mitchell asked this question:

"After a lifetime spent in the coal regions of the anthracite field, did you ever hear of a single case where one man, individually, was able to make an advantageous agreement with the coal company?"

The speaker referred to the claim that the new Pennsylvania workmen's compensation law "works automatic." "It will not operate itself," he said. "To enjoy its benefits workers must do something to make it effective." This was only possible through organization, which secured established wage rates that were later the basis of compensation awards by the state board.

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TRADES ASSEMBLY INSTALLS OFFICERS

Open Meeting Cuts Business Short—Several New Delegates Are Seated.

On account of the open meeting advertised for last Friday evening, the delegates to the Federated Trades assembly devoted little time to the transaction of the regular business.

Credentials were received from the following delegates: Henry Stevens, Carpenters' union; I. Jackson, John Turnbull and B. Magner, Plumbers' union, and Hugo Swenson from the Superior Trades and Labor assembly.

A letter from the American Federation of Labor asking Duluth unions to uge congress to take early action on the Hughes anti-convict labor bill, was resolved. Every delegate was directed to bring the matter before his union.

Delegate La Rock of the Superior Trades and Labor assembly reported the organization of a Teamsters' union in Superior consisting of 58 charter members. The new union starts out under favorable auspices.

After the business was transacted the newly elected officers were installed and escorted to their places, aftr which the meeting was thrown opn and speeches were made by E. G. Hall, John Z. White and W. E. McEwen.

IS AGAINST FORCED MILITARY TRAINING

Wilson Opposes Universal and Compulsory Martial Training Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—President Wilson will not insist upon creation of Secretary Garrison's proposed continental army if it threatens the whole program, according to information today of administration leaders in congress.

The president is, however, adament against Senator Chamberlain's compulsory military education plan, according to the same sources.

Garrison is still vigorously fighting for the continental army scheme, but the president has advised congressional leaders that while he believes it to be the best citizen reserve plan yet advanced, he is not willing that it shall imperil the entire army program.

The president has said he will bow to the judgment of the military committees, if they finally decide the continental army plan is not feasible.

Regarding universal and compulsory military education, the president has told the Democratic leaders in the capitol he does not believe the American people are yet ready for, or conditions urgently require, such a revolutionary step.

SHIP YARD WORKERS STRIKE.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 29.—Low wages is the reason for a strike of 400 employes of the Seattle Construction company. One-half of these workers are boiler makers and shipbuilders. The strikers demand higher rates and pay for overtime.

FORWARD MOVEMENT COMMITTEE AT WORK

First Meeting Held At Brown's Hall and Steps Taken to Launch Campaign.

An informal meeting of the organization committee of the Federated Trades and Labor assembly and the representatives of 25 local unions was held at Brown's hall, 10 East Superior street, last Monday evening for the purpose of making plans for the organization of the labor forward movement.

W. F. Murnian, president of the Federated Trades and Labor assembly, presided. James Powers of the Painters' union served as temporary secretary. E. G. Hall, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor explained his plans for launching the movement.

After considerable discussion it was decided to hold the first formal meeting of the general forward movement committee at Brown's hall, Monday evening, February 14, at 8 o'clock p. m. At this meeting the committee will permanently organize and elect regular officers. The date for launching the forward movement will also be decided upon.

Several additional trade unions have elected representative on the committee. All unions have supported the proposed campaign excepting the Carpenters' union. This union expects to make a demand for an increased wage scale in May, but it is holding out against the other unions that are attempting to strengthen themselves. Its position is indeed difficult to understand.

BIG EARNINGS NOT SHARED BY WORKMEN

The annual report of the Western Union Telegraph company, with December estimates included, shows enormous gains in earnings. The total revenue was $52,356,286, against $47,463,592 in 1914. The net income of $10,218,371 represents an increase of $4,846,986. The company's balance for 1915 of $11,553,969 shows a gain of $4,485,332.

Compared with these gains is the report of the commission on industrial relations relative to the treatment of workers by telegraph companies. It is stated that "the workers employed by the two principal telegraph companies (Western Union and Postal) are not only underpaid, as admitted by the highest officials in their testimony before the commission, but subject to many abuses, such as the denial of proper periods of relief while on duty, the establishment of arbitrary speed rates which frequently result in overstrain, the arbitrary discharge of employes without notice for any cause or no cause, the employment of young boys for messenger service under conditions which can result only in their moral corruption and the employement of women for telegraph service at night."

IRON MOLDERS' STRIKE ENDS.

WORCHESTER, Mass., Feb. 5.—The strike that has been in progress since last June among iron molders employed at the plant of the Rice, Barton & Fales Machine and Iron company has been settled. It is stated that all strikebreakers will be dismissed, and working conditions improved.

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